CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.152.815:616.632.815)-074

TEISINGER. J.: Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolani), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. TEISINGER.

"Relationship Between the Lead Content of Blood and Urine in Subjects not Exposed to Lead."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 30, 15 Jul 66, pp 810 - 812

Abstract Author's English summary modified 7: Within the range of normal lead concentrations that is between 10 to 26 microgram % in the blood and 24 to 46 micrograms per liter in the urine there is a practical direct relationship. This proves that within the limits of normal lead concentrations, the lead is excreted by glomerular filtration only. 1 Figure, 1 Table, 2 Western, 3 Czech references. (Manuscript received Mar 66).

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 612.015.3(:547.534.1:547.538.141)

KOPECKY, Jan; Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolani), Prague, Director (Reditel) Prof Dr. J. TEISINGER.

"Comments on the Metabolism of Ethylbenzene and Styrene."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 9, Nov 66, pp 400 - 401

Abstract Author's English summary modified 7: A new schematic explanation of the metabolism of the two substances is proposed; it is based on the chemical reactivity of the C-H bonds. The formation of mandelic acid is assumed to occur, the first step metabolism being the phenylglyoxylic acid. 6 Western, 4 Czech references. (Manuscript received 3 Sep 65).

1/1

- 51 -

Therapy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.233-022.2:616.24-007.65)-08

- Total Properties and the Properties of the Pro

NAVRATIL, Miroslav; Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolani), Prague, Director (Reditel) Prof Dr J. TEISINGER.

"Treatment of Chronic Bronchitis and Lung Emphysema."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 9, Nov 66, pp 406 - 414

Abstract: When chronic bronchitis is not treated, respiration insufficiency develops, which finally leads to cor pulmonale. The treatment should eliminate acute exacerbations which lead always to progressive disease. Treatment by suitable drugs is recommended; bronchodilatants, mucolytics, and antibiotics are the best. The treatment should include respiration rehabilitation and aerosol inhalations. 1 Figure, 1 Table, 18 Western, 53 Czech, 3 Russian references. (Manuscript received 23 Mar 66).

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ORT, J; KOHOUT, J; TEISINGER, P.

Radiological Clinic of Charles University (Radiologicka klinika Karlovej University), Prague (for all)

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 7, 1963, pp 419-422

"A Contribution to the Problem of the X-Ray Diagnostics of Pulmonary Infarctions."

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7

E /S / IV G F /C, F

BARTOS, J., POKORRY, J., ECKERT, V., KRUSINA, L., and TEISINGER.
P., with technical cooperation of LUKASOVA, 1., SLIVOVA, L.,
MATOUSOVIC, J., GRUNT, J., DYLEVSKY, J., and DUBSKY, J., Pirst
Clinic of Surgery (I. chirurgicka klinika), Faculty of General
Medicine (Fakulta vseobecneho lekarstvi), Charles University,
Prague, Prof. Dr. PAVROVSKY, director; Fourth Clinic of Internal
Medicine (IV. interni klinika), Faculty of Internal Medicine,
Charles University, Prague, Prof. Dr. M. PUCIK, director; Radiological Clinic (Radiologicka klinika), Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Prof. Dr. V. SVAB, director,
[individual affiliations cannot be determined].

"Direct Revascularization of Myocardium Following on Experimental Infarct in Dogs"

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 26, 28 June 63, p 725.

Abstract: Experiments lead to the following conclusions:

I. Anastomosis between the system and coronary artery is feasible even with a pulsating heart. 2. Infarct-like changes were observed following the tying of r. interventricularis. A partial adjustment took place following anastomosis. 3. Microscopic examination showed ischemic deposits in dogs with anastomosis 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 26, 28 June 63, p 725.

in contrast to large infarcts in dogs without anastomosis.
4. A sudden inflow of blood into the ischemic deposit may be accompanied by an immediate fibrilation of chambers. It can be prevented by a temporary interruption of the blood flow by means of anastomosis and its slow and interrupted liberation.

KOLAR, J.: FISINGER, F.; STAVA, Z.

The esophagus in dermosclerosis. Cesk. radiol. 18 no.6:387-396 N 164.

国的时间和自由的时间是一个人,这个人,这个人,这个人,这个人就是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们是一个人,我们就是一个人,这个人,这个人,

1. Radiologicka klinika (prednosta prof. dr. V. Svab, UrSc.) a II. kozni klinika (prednosta prof. dr. J. Obrtel, DrSc.) fabulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Fraze.

TEISSERE, Zdzielaw, dr med.

Danger of pest. Tech gesp morska 13 no.5:139-141 My '63.

1. Oddział Higieny Portow i Zeglugi, Wojewodzka Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna, Odynia.

TEISSEYRE, Andrzej, prof., dr., inz.

Simplified method for calculating the resonances of torsional vibrations of crankshafts. Mechanika Wroclaw 6 no. 43:35-64 '61.

1. Kierownik Katedry Silnikow Tlokowych Politechniki Wroclawskiej.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"

TEISSEYRE, HENRYK

"Budowa geologiczna polnocnej okolicy Walbrzycha. Geological structure of the northern region of Walbrzych (Lower Silesia). Warszawa, Wydawn. Panstwowego Instytutu Geologicznego, 1952. 58 p. (Panstwowy Instytut Geologiczny. Biuletyn 62) / In Polish, English and Russian. illus., maps, bibl. /

So: Monthly List of Maccessions, Library of Congress,

TEISSEYRE, H.

"Some remarks on the tectonic structure of caledonites and variscites in the Sudetes. In English."

p. 165 (Bulletin) Vol. 4, no. 3, 1956 Varsovie, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

TEISSEYRE H.

"Impressions from the 20th International Geological Congress in Mexico City."

p. 86 (Kosmos. Serbia B: Przyroda Nieozywiona) Vol. 3, no. 1, 1957 Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

TEISSEYRE, H.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodical: KWARTALNIK GEOLOGICZNY. Vol. 2, no. 3, 1958.

TEISSEYRE, H. Sedimentation paleogeography and tectonics of the Lower Carboniferous in the Central Dudeten. p. 576.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1959, Unclass.

TEISSEYRE, H.

On the problem of the unconformity between the Lower and Upper Carboniferous in the Middle Sudeies. Bul geolog PAN 9 no.1:53-61

1. Institute of Geology, Wroclaw Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences.

(Sudetes) (Geology, Stratigraphic)

TEISSEYRE, Henryk

Observations of little structures in the Rodope Mountains in Bulgaria. Kwartalnik geol 6 no.2:428-429 162.

1. Dolnoslaska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

TEISSEYRE, Henryk

Remarks on the structural evolution of the Sudetes. Acta geol Pol 14 no.4:459-499 164.

1. Department of Geologic Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"

TEISSEYRE, J.

Trends in the development of contemporary aeronautics. Pt. 2. (To be contd.)

p. 168. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 10, Mar. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

p. 168. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 10, Mar. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

TEISSEYRE, J.

"Ways of Development of Modern Aeronautics." Pt. 3. Technika. P. 1. (SKRZYDIATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 36, Sept. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1. Jan. 1955 Uncl.

1(0); 2(10); 29(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOYMATION

POL /2574

Teisseyre, Jerzy

Problemy i perspektywy lotnictwa (Problems and Prospects of Aviation) Warszawa, Wiedza Powszechna, 1958. 272 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,253 copies printed. Ed.: Józef Kowalczyk; Tech. Ed.: Stefania Rzęcka.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for general readers and especially for young people who may become interested in a more extensive study of aviation.

COVERAGE: This is a popular introduction to the field of contemparary aviation, excluding military aviation. The book consists of 6 chapters and 4 appendixes. A brief outline history of the development of aviation explains the principles of flight and describes aircraft design and operation. One chapter covers international and Polish air transportation. The last chapter describes rocket development, satellties and future interplanetary travel. The author thanks the Administration of "Lot" Airlines and the Administration of the Experimental Gliding Institute in Bielsk for statistical data. Professors of the Warsaw Politechnic, J. Bukowski and Wl. Fishdon, reviewed the book and Mrs. Janina Wieczerska edited the text.

Card 1/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

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Idine-silicate rocks of the Kralick/ Sneznik Mountians.
Archiw min 23 no.1:155-196. 59 [publ. 61]

1. Institute of Geological Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

Geological structure of the Struga element. Acta gecl Pol 12 no.3:393-430 162.

1. Institute of Geology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7 SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

FOLAND/Chomical Technology. Chemical Froducts. Centrol Instruments. H-3 Automotic Control.

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74236

: Standa J., Toisseyro M. Muthor

Not Given Inst : Calibration of Rotemotors

Title

Orig Fub : Formery, automet., kontrola, 1957, 3, No 11, 425-429

Abstract : Theory and basic equations involved in the calibration of rotameters (R) are presented. It is shown that the accuracy of measurements with R is attainable only when instruments are celibrated specifically for the conditions at which they actually operate. Changes in operating conditions (temperature, prossuro, viscosity, and Ro values) cause changes in o. The relation of X = f(Re) for R's having different types of floats is presented in a number of graphs and in the noncgren. Description end schoratic diegrens of the besic celibration systems of R, operating on gaseous mixtures are also presented. They include the use of measuring gesholders,

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HARM MADERNALLY

COURTRI : Poland H-3 CATEGORY : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86 373 ABS. JOUR. : Stannda, J.; Teisseyre, M. ROHTUA INST. : Resourement of Gas Plow with a Flownster TITLE ORIG. PUB. : Tomiary, automat., kentrola, 1959, 5, He 3, 89-88 ABSTRACT: Description of the arrangement of laboratory flowmeters with capillary tube, and with a dlaphrage. Lansuration fundamentals and calculation formulas are presented for flowmeters of both kinds. -- Yu. Decretskiy. CARD: 184

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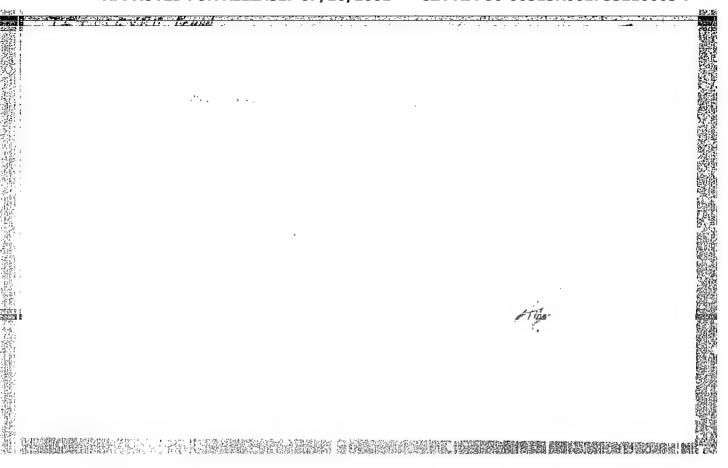
TEISSEYRE, M.; STANDA, J.

Measurement of the flow intensity of gas with a flow rheometer. p. 85.

POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, KONTROLA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5,no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAL) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.



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TelssoyRe, Roman

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36472

Author: Teisseyre, Roman

Institution: None

> The Conducting Half-Plane Problem in Geophysical Exploration(I) Title:

Original

Acta geophys. polon., 1954, 2, No 3, 140-148; English; Polish Periodical:

resumé

Abstract: In the theoretical analysis of the phenomena involved in electric

prospecting using the induction method, the field produced by the transmitter loop is identified with the field of an oscillating magnetic dipole. When the continuity of the medium is disturbed, complicated diffraction fields occur. The conducting half-plane is considered as one case of such a disturbance. Since no general solution was obtained for a half-plane of finite conductivity even for the case of the plane wave, the author considers the diffrac-

tion for the case of a half-plane, having an infinite conductivity.

Card 1/3

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36472

Abstract: The general solution for the magnetic dipole, which is oriented arbitrarily with respect to the half-plane, is expressed in terms of a definite integral, containing the Hankel function of the first order and of the second kind. Senior gave an approximate solution for short waves. Taking into account the conditions under which the induction method is used, the author gives an approximate solution for long waves and considers the case of a vertical halfplane. The expression for the field component is converted into a dimensionless one, by dividing the former by the value of the field in vacuum. The solution is represented in the form of a semies, where for long waves one neglects the terms containing χ^3 , and the higher powers of z (z kR, where k is the wave number and R is the distance between the loops of the instrument). Measurements in the field are carried with a constant value of R, and only the amplitude of the vertical component H_c of the field is determined, since the phase shift will be almost zero for long waves in the case of a half-plane with infinite conductivity. Calculated values of the field observed from a distance n = 1/R from the edge of the halfplane are given. The sharp changes in the field occur at very small

Card 2/3

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36472

Abstract: values of h, and at h = 1 the presence of the conductor cannot be established by measurement. The examples of field observations that are cited are in agreement with the theoretical deductions of the author.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"

TRISSEY RE, ROMAN

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36473

Author: Teluseyre, Roman

Institution: None

The Conducting Half-Plane in Geophysical Exploration (II) Title:

Original

Acta geophys. polon., (1954) 2, No 4, 169-175; English; Polish Periodical:

resumé

In preceding work by the author (Referat Zhur - Fizika, 1956, Abstract:

36472), he solved the problem of determining the magnetic field intensity, produced by an oscillating magnetic dipoles located on the earth's surface, for the case of a homogeneous medium of infinitely large resistance, containing a conducting half-plane that is perpendicular to the surface of the earth. The investigated magnetic field was broken into 2 parts -- a static and a nonstatic, and owing to the complicated computations only the

intensity of the static portion of the field was determined.

Card 1/3

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36473

Abstract: In the first approximation it corresponds to the intensity of the magnetic field that is measured during induction prospecting. As a result of the calculation, the author obtained an equation for determining the ratio of the measured value of the horizontal component of the magnetic field intensity to its value in vacuum. The author used this equation to determine the ratio of the measured value of the vertical component of the magnetic field intensity over a homogeneous medium of infinitely large resistance and containing a conducting half-plane parallel to the surface of the earth, to the value of the field intensity in vacuum. Curves of the variation of σ along the profile transverse to the face of the half-plane, calculated from this equation, at various depths of the half-plane, are given for the case of a measuring setup consisting of a transmitting and a receiving dipole. All the curves have a common flexure, corresponding to the placement of one of the dipoles over the edge of the half-plane, when the second dipole is located outside it. The values of the maxima located outside the half-plane and of the minima under it decreases sharply with increasing depth of the half-plane and can hardly be

Card 2/3

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36473-

Abstract: discerned at a depth equal to half the distance between the dipoles.

This leads to the practical conclusion that the induction method of geophysical prospecting applies only to shallow regions.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"



TETSSEYRE, ROMAN

TEISSEYRE, R. Nonlocal models of seismic foci. In English. p. 226. Vol. 4, no. 4, 1956. Warszawa, Polend Acta Geophysica Polonica

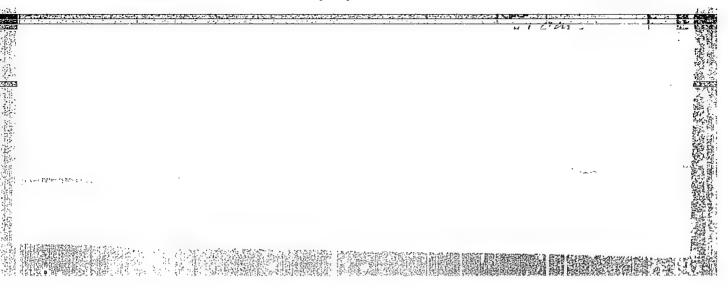
SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4-April 1957



"A geophysical expedition to Vietnam; a draft of a plan and the results of the recommissance."

p. 215 (Kosmos. Serbia B: Przyroda Nieozywiona) Vol. 3, no. 3, 1957 Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958



TELLSEYRE, R.

Ideal seismic wave guides. In English.

P. 95 (ACTA GEOPHYSICA FOLONICA) Poland, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (ALEI) Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1957.

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GEOGRAPION & GEORGE

FEETCEICHE: AFT. CONTACTOR TOTAL C... Vol. 6, no. 2, 1958

TEISSEYIC, R. New method of calculating three-layer curves for geoelectric methods. In English. p. 97.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 8, No. 5, Hey 1959, Unclass.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"

TETSSEYRE, R.; DECSTE, Z.

The mechanism of earthquakes in terms of the dislocation theory. p.3. PRZEGLAD GPOFIZYCZNY. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 1, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959 Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"

TEISSEYRE, R.

Polish-Vietnemese cooperation in the field of geophysical research. p. 145.

KOSMOS. SERIA B: FRZYCDA NIECCYWIONA. (Polskie Towarzystwo Przyrodnikow im. Kopernika) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, No. 2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, August, 1959. UNCL

P/026/60/008/004/002/009 21253 A189/A126

Teisseyre, Roman, and Siemek, Tadeusz

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

A new method of determining the direction of surface-wave approach and the application of this method to the microseismic measurements of the Phu-Lien Seismological Station

Acta Geophysica Polonica, vo. 8, no. 4, 1960, 312 - 323

The direction of microseismic wave approach can be computed PERIODICAL: from the relative phase displacements shown by three seismographs, located at some distance (1 to 3 km) from each other. This method of tripartite stations is not in common use because special equipment is required. Currently there are other ways for studying the problem and for solving the problems related to surface wave sources, to the ratio or the Love to the Rayleigh components. Among recent studies those on correlation methods seem to be of special interest. The correlation coefficient of the Rayleigh and the Love waves may be used for determination of direction. The authors prosent in this paper a relatively simple method for comparing the approach directions. This method is based upon amplitude analysis at several time

Card 1/3

2 1,253 P/026/60/008/004/002/009 A189/A126

A new method of determining the direction of ...

intervals. It is independent of the value of the Love wave to Rayleigh wave ratio, and changes in this ratio do not matter. The direction of approach of the Rayleigh waves coincides with that of the Love wave and both coincide with the line connecting the microseismic source with the station. This direction does not vary significantly during a relatively long time (one hour), provided that the path covered by a typhoon in that time is short in relation to the distance to the station. In a short time interval the character of the Rayleigh wave motion remains unaltered, which means that the ratio of the ellipse axes does not change. This ratio, being constant for every single period motion, varies with periods. For this reason the dependance of the ellipse's axes ratio on the wave periods must be taken into account. Stoneley made theoretical calculations of the discussed ratio at different depths, using three models of crust structure. These values can serve for a normalization of the axes ratio of different periods. The author proceeds to consider this ratio as a constant, valid for waves with near periods. Nine rules for the practical application of this method are given. On the basis of the new method calculations were made for some data of the Phu-Lien Seismological Station. The case of typhoon activity during

Card 2/3

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在这个是在这个人的任务性的经验的。这种是否是这些证明的证明,这种也是我们的是我们的<mark>是是是是是不够的的的,但是我们的现在我们的是是是是我们的是是是是是是是是是是</mark>

21,253 P/026/60/008/004/002/009 A new method of determining the direction of... A189/A126

May 28 to June 6, 1958 was investigated. A general description of the "Adjustment Method" as applied to the direction determination is presented. There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 14 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 12 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: Iyer, H. M. Geophys. Jour. Roy. Astr. Soc. v. 1, 32, 1958; Jensen, H. Denmark. Geod. Inst. Medd. no. 36, 18, 1958; Stoneley, R. Month. Not. Roy. Astr. Soc. Geophys. Suppl. v. 6, 610, 1954; Stonely, R., Hochstrasser, U. Month. Not. Roy. Astr. Soc. Geophys. Suppl. v. 7, 279, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1959

Card 3/3

s/169/62/000/012/016/095 D228/D307

Teisscyrc, Roman

Some remarks on a relationship between dislocation processes and seismic activity AUTHOR: TITLE:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 20, abstract 12,196 (Studii Si cercetari astron. Si seismol., 6, no. 2 1961, 217-220 (Eng.; summary in Rum.))

The difference between geologic and physical dislo-PERIODICAL:

The difference between goologic and physical dislocations cations is described. A schematic model of physical dislocations cations of physical dislocations cations is described. A schematic model of physical dislocations within a continuous medium is given. Lines of physical dislocation are characterized by high energy concentrations. Which is expressed within a continuous medium is given. Eines of physical dislocation which is expressed are characterized by high energy concentrations, which is expressed in the presence of a strong field of shear deformations surrounding are characterized by high energy concentrations, which is expressed in the presence of a strong field of shear deformations surrounding in the presence of a strong field of shear deformation the dislocation the presence of intrinsic energy ground surface and these lines. The increase of intrinsic energy is converted system results in the dislocation reaching energy is converted the system results in the dislocation that case intrinsic energy is converted and an earthquake. system results in the dislocation reaching the ground surface and in this case intrinsic energy is converted into deformation work and seismic radiation. causing an earthquake. In this case intrinsic energy is converted into deformation work and seismic radiation. A formula is given

card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

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S/169/62/000/012/016/095 D228/D307

Some results on a relationship ...

for estimating the total energy evolved during dislocation. Earthquakes may originate, too, when there is dislocation between two beds with differing rigidity. Earthquakes can also result from the simultaneous dislocations.

Abstracter's note: Complete translation

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

P/027/61/000/004/001/002 D218/D308

AUTHOR:

Teisseyre, Roman

TITLE:

Problems in analysis of microseismic vibrations

PERIODICAL:

Przegląd geofizyczny, no. 4, 1961, 279-283

TEXT: This is a very general review of published information. There are 9 references, 8 of which are Western and 1 is by the present author and T. Siemek (Acta Geophys. Polonica, VIII, No. 4, 1960)

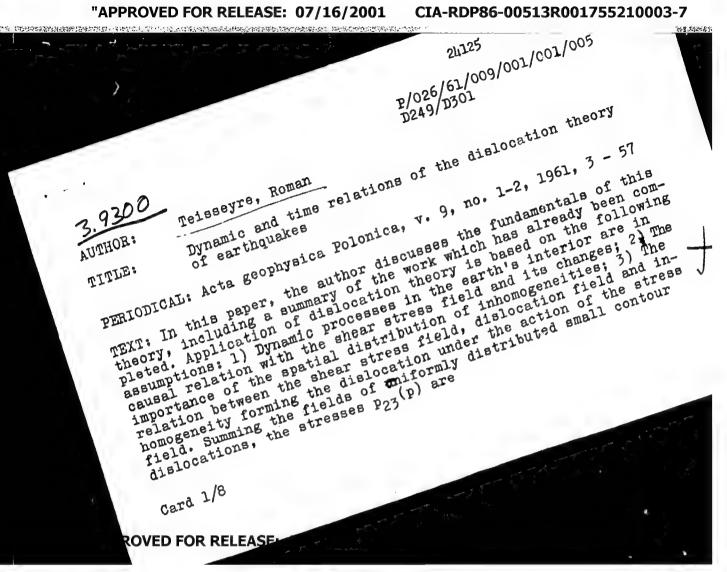
ASSOCIATION:

Zakład geofizyki, PAN (Institute of Geophysics, PAS)

SUBMITTED:

November, 1961

Card 1/1



24125

Dynamic and time relations ...

P/026/61/009/001/001/005 D249/D301

$$p_{23} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p = \frac{\pi \mu}{2} (\frac{3}{2} - \frac{c^2}{a^2}) \lim(n \cdot b \cdot \rho)$$
 (1.1)

with b - dislocation slip vector, ρ - radius of contour dislocation, n - number of dislocations per unit surface, μ - rigidity modulus, a and c = velocities of P- and S-waves respectively. The limit is taken for $n \to \infty$, $b \to 0$, $g \to 0$, and the condition

nbp = const.

applies along the surface; 4) The equivalence of the crack field with a field of positive and negative dislocations in the linear case, and with a system of concentric contour dislocations for a finite closed crack. The relations between the stress field and inhomogeneities are expressed in the properties of the dislocation describing disturbances of the stress field, and depending on the structure of field and medium, the action of the field can lead to a pair of screw or edge dislocations or a contour dislocation. The basic condition for the development of dynamic processes is that

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the action of the external field exceeds the mutual attraction of the contour dislocation elements or of the dislocation pair. This leads simply to the inequalities

$$r_s > 0.135 \cdot 2\rho_0$$
 or $r_e > 0.55 \cdot 2\rho_0$, (2.2)

for screw and edge dislocations respectively, expressing the lowest limit of initial approach of dislocations at which further development of dislocation processes is possible. 290 is the diame-

ter of the elementary dislocations, c^2/a^2 is taken as 43, and the Poisson coefficient as 44. It is assumed that the dynamic processes in the earth are related to mutual displacements of masses which may be described by the formation and motion of dislocation. This motion is given by

$$m\hat{v} + \beta v + \delta = pb \tag{2.5}$$

where pb - force on dislocation, m - mass of dislocation (=ratio of dislocation energy to the square of the S-wave velocity for a

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screw dislocation), β and δ are coefficients, v - velocity of dislocation. If δ/b = static strength, the dynamic strength is

$$S = \frac{m\dot{v}}{b} + \frac{\beta v}{b} + \frac{\delta}{b} , \qquad (2.6)$$

where β/b represents the coefficient of viscosity. Thus, rapid formations of a crack or dislocation requires a fairly strong external stress field and constitutes a possible earthquake category. The magnitude of the displacement b, which has a lower limit given by crystal lattice constants of $\sim 10^{-8}$ cm and an upper limit of apparently a few cm, may easily be reconciled with the observed great displacement of masses by assuming successive addition of a number of single displacements. The deformative properties of finite contour dislocations are easily shown by the radial component of its repulsive force between two concentric dislocations with uniform orientation. The part played by structural inhomogeneities in the formation of dislocations is illustrated by considering the contact between two media in the earth as a number of nearly para-Card 4/8

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llel small layers representing transient states. When the dislocation zone intersects this, dislocations may be formed in the contact zone as well as in the displacement zone. In considering the movement and extension fo the deformation, comparison is made between the dislocation theory and the crack theory of A.A. Griffith (Ref. 14: Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., A221, 163, 1920) and (Ref. 15: First Inter. Cong. Appl. Mech. p. 55, Delft, 1924), which is especially suitable for the description of the formation of inhomogeneities. Using the equations of F.R.N. Nabarro (Ref. 26: Phil. Mag. 122, 1224, 1951) for the displacement field of a contour dislocation, the field of a pair of dislocations of finite length is obtained. For both screw and edge dislocation pairs, there is a distribution of nodal lines corresponding to that of a dipole pair with moments. The approach of dislocations may be described as the generation of a series of successive dislocation pairs. From equation (2.5), the approach velocity may be determined

 $v = \frac{1}{\varphi L} + \frac{\tau}{\varphi^2 L^3} + \frac{\tau^2}{\varphi^3 L^5} + \dots$ (5.10)

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together with relations

 $v^{\text{max}} \approx 2.30 \frac{1}{\varphi L}$

 $v^{\text{max}} \tau^{\text{max}} \approx 1.5 L$

(5.12)

where $\varphi = \frac{2\pi\beta}{\mu b^2}$, L is the distance of the dislocation corresponding

to the beginning of the earthquake, and t the self-time of the dislocation. This process does not basically change the equations for the displacement field. The estimated deformation work during an earthquake is in good agreement with the results of P. Byerly and J. DeNoyer (Ref. 10:"Energy in Earthquakes as Computed from Geodetic Asservations" in "Contributions in Geophysics, I, 17, Pergamon Press, 1958) based on elastic rebound theory. The author concludes with a survey of the results obtained so far with the dislocation theory of earthquakes. 1) The release mechanism of the internal strain energy of the medium, the influence of inhomogeneities on the generation of the dislocations, and the part of the microdislocation in the mechanism of stress transfer are explained;

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Dynamic and time relations ...

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2) The influence of the discontinuity surface on the process of seismic energy release is determined; 3) Good agreement with observed values of total quake energy, and between quake displacements and displacements of a pair of screw dislocations, resulting in the estimation of quake depths from surface displacements; 4) Better understanding of the features of internal deformation; 5) Approximate elucidation of the statistical laws on earthquake; occurrence, and introduction of the dependence on the radius of the dislocation; 6) Estimation of the coefficients in the equation of motion of the dislocation and the formulation of a new conception of the strength problem connected with the motion, and of the velocity dislocation movements preceding the quake; 7) Equations for the contour dislocation field, the field of approaching pairs, the velocity of motion of a dislocation, the duration of a quake, etc.; 8) An elementary theory of replicas. The author thanks Professor, Doctor Tadeusz Olczak, Professor, Doctor Henryk Teisseyre, Docent, Doctor Magie; Suffczyński, and Master of Engineering Zofia Droste for valuable discussions. There are 21 figures, 1 table and

Card 7/8

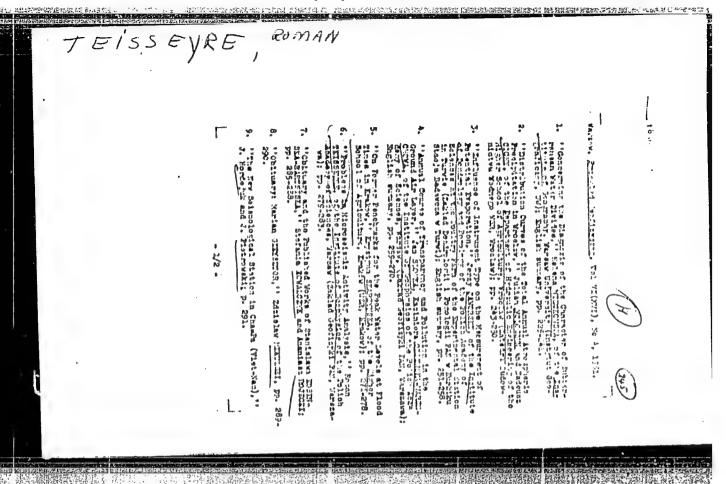
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ACCESSION NR: AP4002877

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AUTHOR: Teisseyre, Roman

TITLE: Thermomechanical model of the earthquake origin and process

SOURCE: Acta geophysica polonica, v. 11, no. 4, 1963, 229-233

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, earthquake model, seismic model, earthquake origin, seismic energy conversion, thermodynamics

ABSTRACT: Thermoelasticity equations expressed in terms of displacement and temperature fields are developed to describe earthquake phenomena in terms of irreversible thermodynamics in a thermoelastic medium. The general concepts of thermoelasticity are applied to earthquake investigations, first, by describing the role of the thermal properties of the earth's crust and mantle in the development of tectonic processes and earthquakes, and secondly, by constructing a thermomechanical model of the physical processes occurring ac the earthquake focus. Orig. art. has: I figure and 6 formulas.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4002877

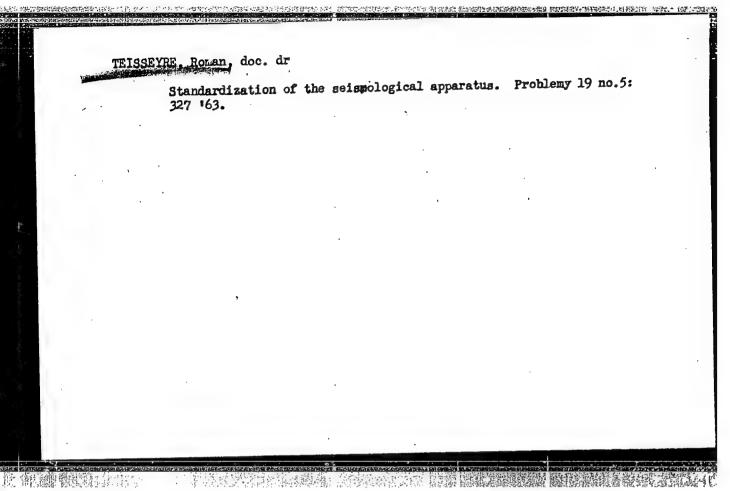
Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Geophysics

SUBMITTED: 17Ju163 DATE ACQ: 27Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 006

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TEISSEYRE, Roman

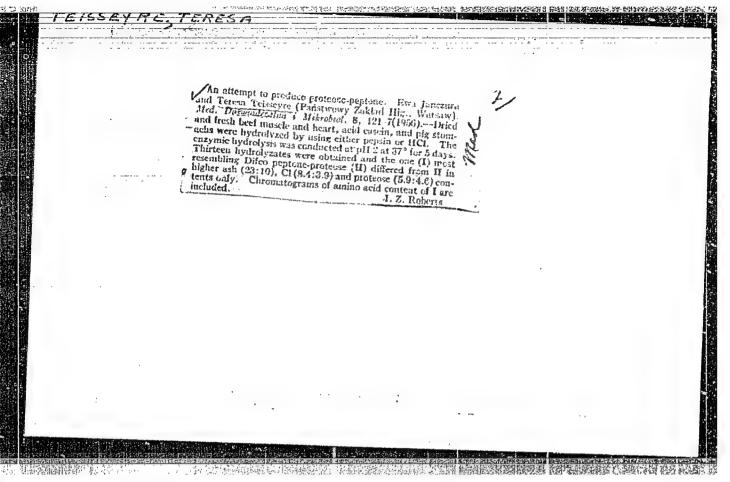
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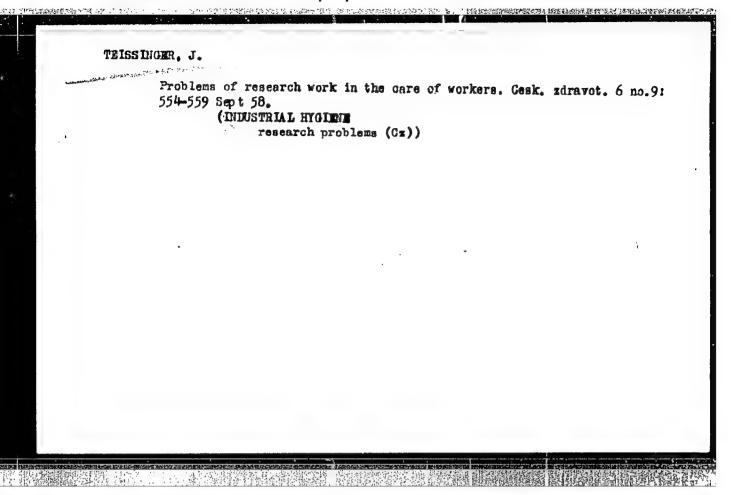
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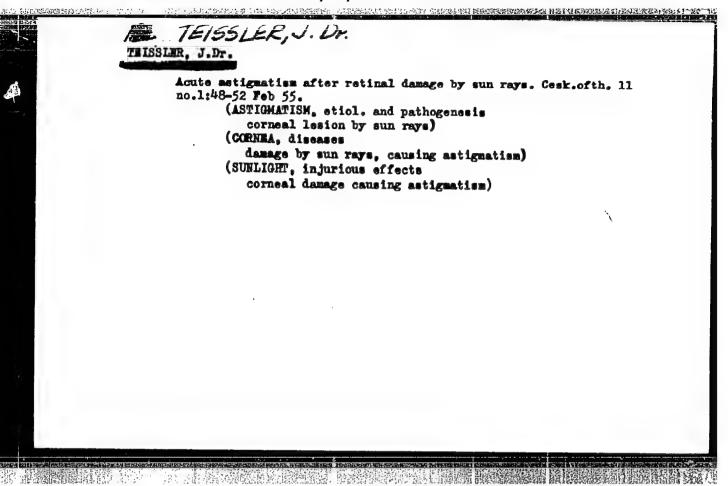
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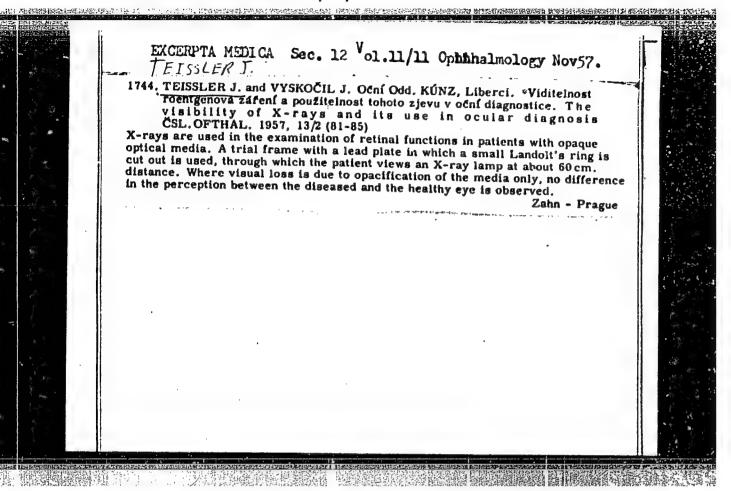
TEISSEYRE, Zdzislaw, dr med

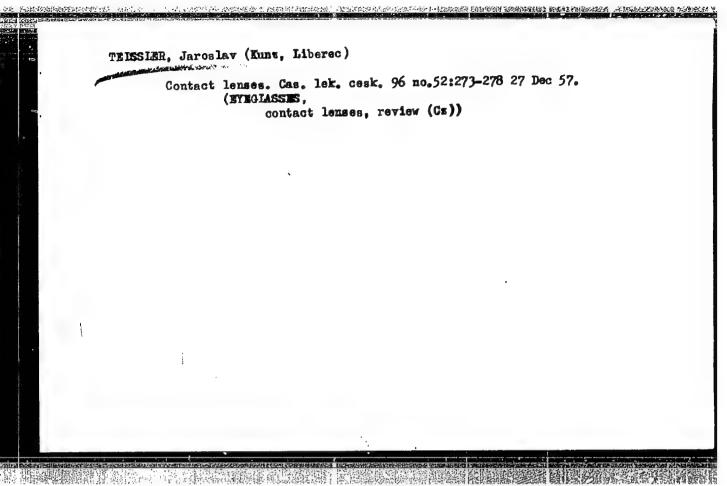
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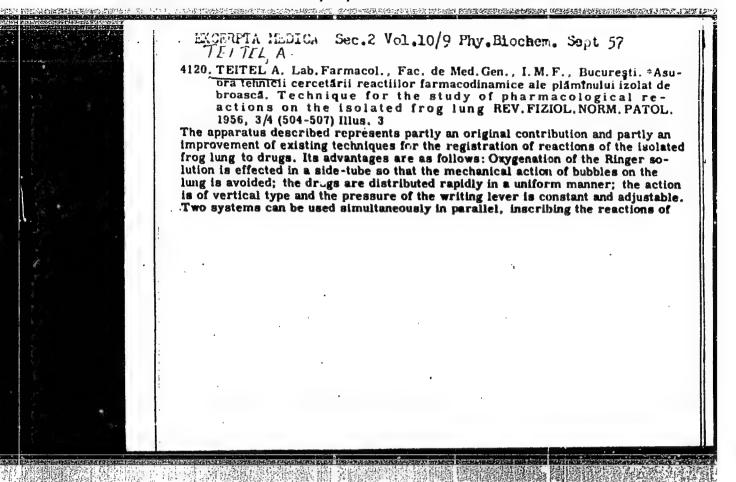


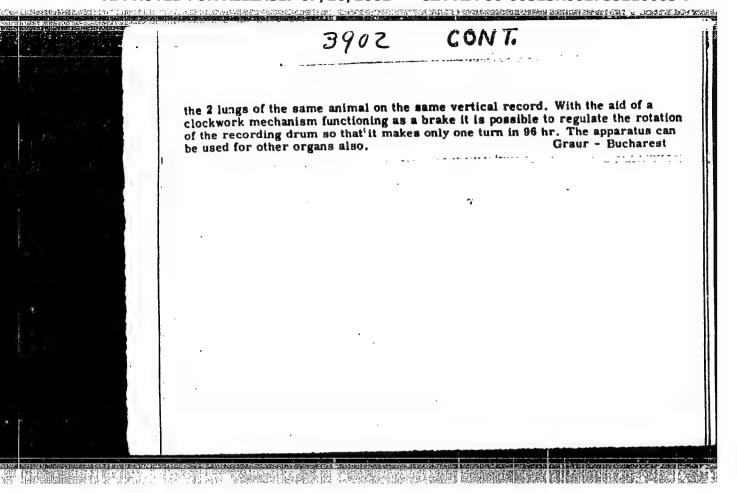
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25.5~ 中国大学中国大学中国大学的工程工作的证明的工作,还在对学生的对象的工作工作的主要的政策,但是这种理解的<mark>是国际的政策和国际的政策和国际的政策和实验。但但可能</mark>是是

IEITEL, H.

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal, Essential Oil, and

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Poisonous.

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Author

: Teitel, A., Zitti, R., Bojor, O.

Inst Title

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The Rumanian People's Republic.

Orig Pub

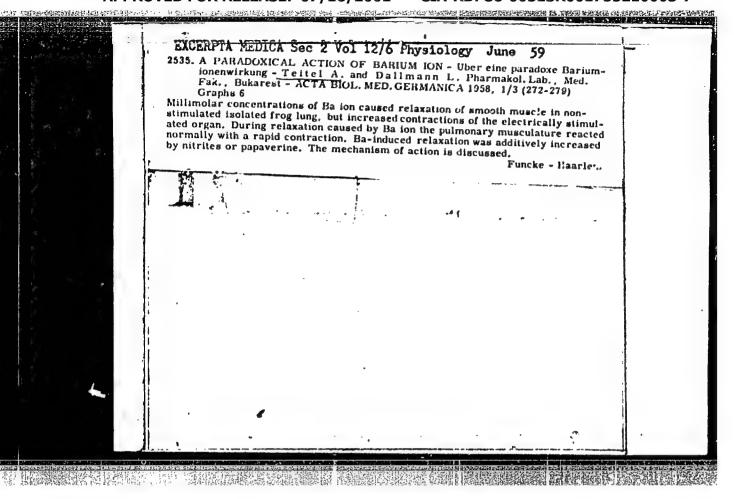
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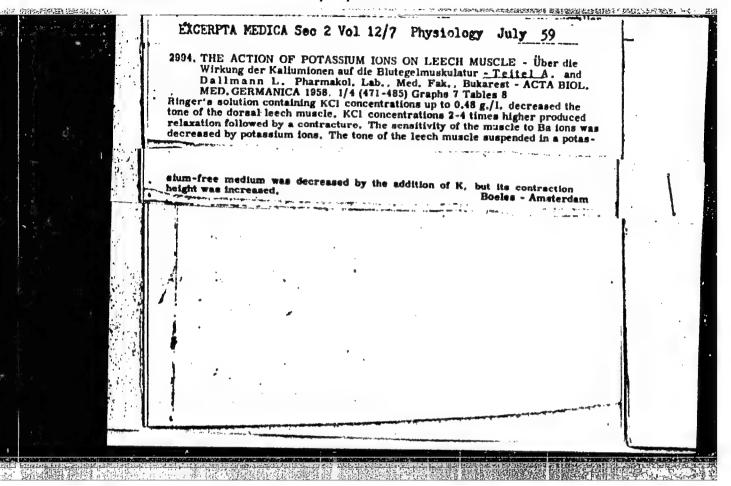
Abstract

: Analysis of the fruits of various varieties of dogrose of the Rumanian People's Republic has determined that the fruits of Rosa Pendulina L. contain the maximum quantity of ascorbic acid -- 9510 mg. per 100 g.; in the second place is R. glauca Vill. (5280 mg. per 100 g.). Dogrose species of the Caninae section contain much less

adcorbic acid (500-2800 mg. per 100 g.).

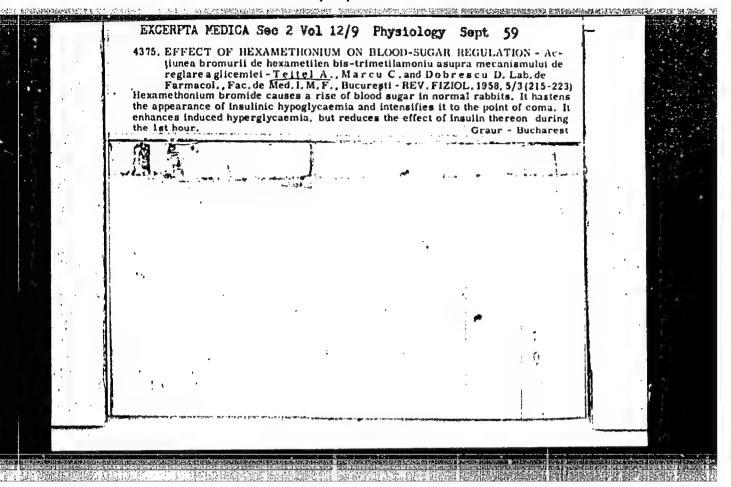
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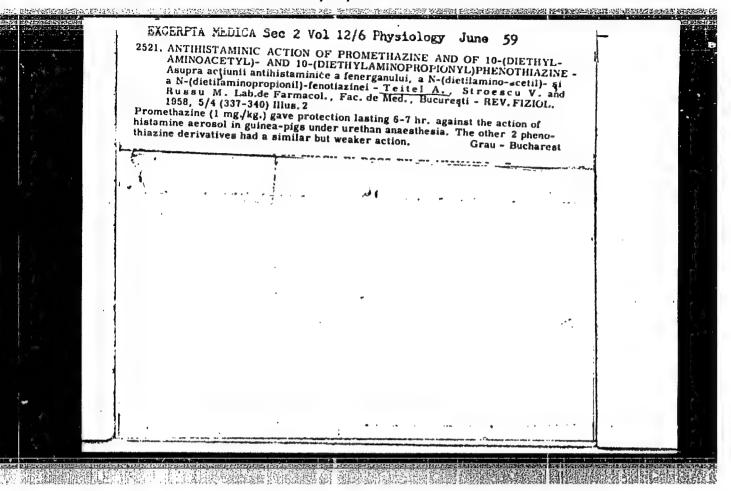




Country : Rumania T Catogory= : Human and Animal Physiology, Neuromuscular Physiology Abo, Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 8389 author :Teitel, A. Institut. Title : The Paradoxical Effect of Barium Ion on the Smooth Musculature of an Isolated Frog Lung. Orig. Pub. : Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1958, 5, No. 1,21--27 Abstract BaCl₂ in concentrations of 0.3--1.2 millimoles produced a weakening of the musculature of an isolated frog lung which had been brought to a state of contraction in Ringer's solution. This effect was noted upon the tonic component of contraction, but not on the spontaneous contractile activity of the organ during stimulation. In concentrations 20--100 times higher Ba caused tonic contraction even in the weakened lung muscles, -- From the author's summary, Card: 1/1

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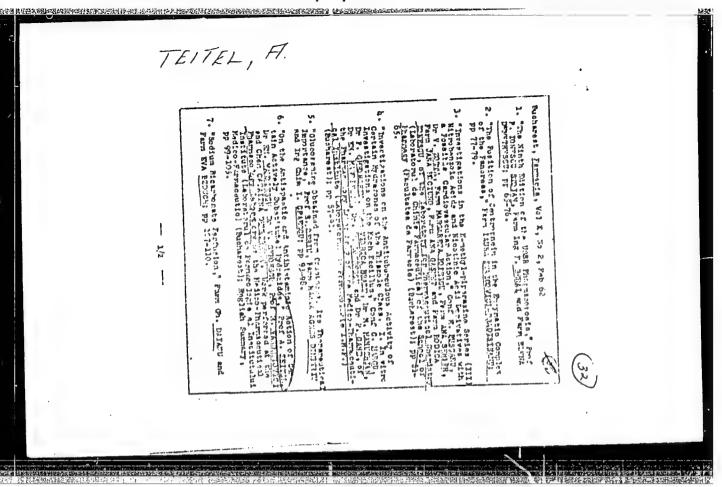


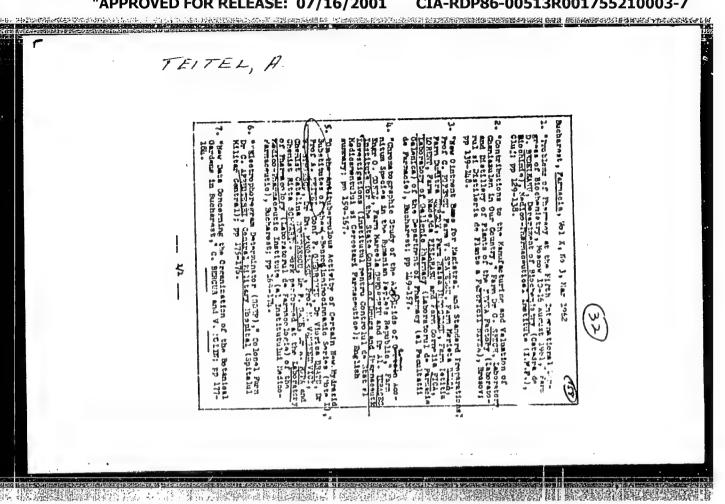


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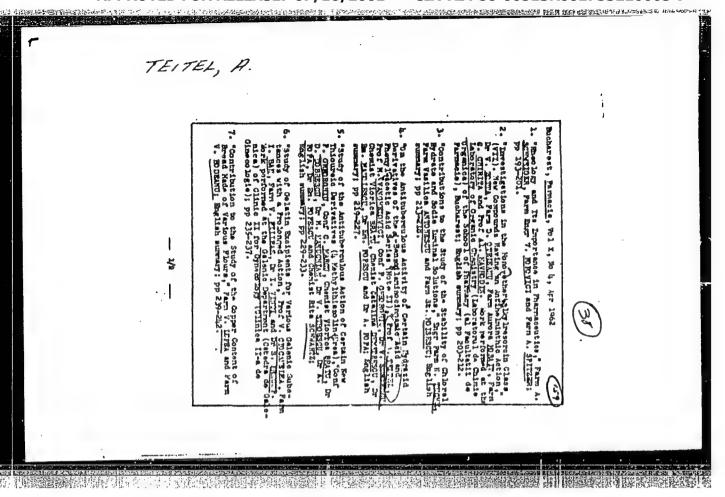
1. The Laboratory of Pharmacology of the Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest.
Director: Prof. Dr. A. Teitel.
(SCOPOLAMINE pharmacology) (MYONEURAL JUNCTION pharmacology)





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Includes 5 figures and 10 references, of which 1 Rumanian and 9 Western.

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